"Do let me have a night-key, wife! You know I will use it well; And the fond devotions of all my life My gratitude shall tell!"

So argued Wiggins yesterday more, ‡ So argued he at eve; Bur Mra. Wiggins was cold and stern. And very slow to believe.

"A night-key? No." Mrs. Wiggins said.
"Don't think of such a thing!
If you can't get home before all are in bed,
You can stand at the door and ring!"

Poor Wiggins! down town he sadly came, But when homeward at night went he, He asked, with ut one blash of shame, And Wiggins got his key.

And what was the secret. Wasn't it next?
When at last his spirit rose,
He had gone to Shirm Brothers, Fulton'st.,
AND wor't a wir of Glothers. SETTE BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warercoms, Not 122, 138, and 140 Falton st., New-York.

FAIR, CAREY & Co., No. 290 Broadway, curner of Reade-at., Whinkies, Brandles, Wines, and Cigara

choicest brands.
SCOTCH WHISKIES. Glenilivat, Jura, and Islay.

INIAN WHISKIES.

Meban's Londonderry and Wise's Cork.

Bass' and Alkop's Burton Ales, Steel's Estinburgh Ale, Barclay & Perkins's London Porter,

on draught and in bottle. Champagne, Port, Sherry.
Burgundy and Madeira.
The brother of our partner, Mr. Pearse, is in Europe, and pur-

FAIR, CARRY & Co., Importers Wholesale and Retail Liquor Merchants, No. 296 Breadway, corner of Reade-st.

Pasmon's Favorite.—If an unprecedented de mand from the most fashionable sources, as well as from the public at large, is any criterion by which to judge of the merits of a Hat, Farrance and thinks he may claim for his hat of 1800 the title of "Fashion's Frverite." Frice #8 DO, while in ma-terial and manufacture it is altogether superior to any hat offered in Broadway for \$4. Give him a call, at No. 118 Nassau-st. TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,

No. 6 Mainus-Lans, New-York, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in GUNE, PINTOLS,
CULLURY, PLATED WANE, JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, Sole Agents for Edwards Across Solars.

Westley Richards a culebrased Guns.
Eley's Caps. Wadding and Gurridges.
Helitor's Army and Motel Rastre.
Adams's Fabruat Royal ving Piston.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

No. 49 MUNRAY-ST , N. Y GOLD, SILVER, AND DIAMONDS. Beegbrier cash, by Gronner C. Allen, No. 415 Broadway, on door bolow Cannier. Watches, Cooks, and Jewerry elected and repaired, in the best manner, by the finest Lendon and Queen workmen.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES.

L. M. SINGER & Co., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y. GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS FARILY SEWING-MACRINES.

THE BEST IN USE. No. 495 Broadway, New-York. No. 103 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES. AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE.

Designed for all manufacturing purposes, noiseless in its opera-tion, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work. It is the best amphine ever produced. Price only \$110. I. M. Sixunz & Co.,

EUREKA CELEBRATED SEWING-MACHINES. PARTIES NOT HAVING FULL ANOUNT ACCOUNDDATED.

OFFICE NO. 435 BROADWAY.

AGENTS WANTED.—Liberal discount allowed. D. J. LEVY, Supt.

FINELE & LYON'S SEWING-MACHINES received

the highest Redal at the Fair of the American Institute, with the highest Premium for fine Sewing-Stachine worz; also, high-set Premium at the Fair of the Franklin Institute, New-Jersey State Fair, &c., &c. Agents Wantes. Office, No. 503 Broadway.

Something New.—A Hemmer, Tucker, February, Something New.—A Hemmer, Tucker, Frierr, Binder & Grude combined, just patented. Simple, becoming any width and thickness of cloth, either side, applied to say sewing machine by any one in a few minutes.

Retail Price, \$5; Liberal Discourt to the Trade. Orders by mail supplied, postage paid. Complete instructions so with every Hemner. Seed for a circular. Also Universal Boson Folder and Ship Markers for quiting.

Universal Hemmer Co., No. 429 Broadway.

STARR'S
Chemically Prepared
OLUM
For Family Use; 25 cents per bottle, with Brush.
FOR SALE EVERTWHENE.
Manufactured and for Sale by STARE GLUE Co.,
No. 51 Libert STARR'S

"STODART PIANOS." The most reliable Plane, and pronounced by the Profession and over 15,000 tendlies who have them in use, THE BRET IN STALLBEST NOW made in the United States.

Warercoms, No. 501 Broadway. CALL AT ROGERS & RAYMOND'S BROADWAY

STORE No. 214, if you wish to see the Takest, the most dashing the most useful, the most becoming, and the chespest Sprin GLOTHING for youths and boys. GREAT BARGAINS

CRINA AND GLASS.

EHENEIER COLLANORS, No. 408 Broadway, No. 403 Broadway
Is now offering the entire balance of his stock at extrem
low prices, as the whole must be sold by the 20th of April.

A GARDEN IN WINTER
can be obtained by planting all the choice Evergreens.
FRUIT IN GENERAL
will grow abundantly on well-selected and well-planted fruittrees.
FLEASANT WALKS
all the growing year can be eujoyed, when the finest deciduous
TARRIS AND SERVING
meet the eye and masses of fragrant roses scent the siz.
For all these this is the planting season.
Hann Graness for vineyards, and Exotic Granes
for nurseries should now be chosen. A GARDEN IN WINTER

for nurseries should now be chosen.

For Calalogues of all these, and every plant for the garden,
lawn, or conservatory, apply at No. 3 Nassau-et , or to

PARSONS & Co., Flushing, L. I.

R. R. R. WHEN SICE WHAT TO DO.

The sick, the bed-ridden, the cripple, the sufferer of pains, require immediate relief from their sufferings, and quick restoration to health. To accompanh this desideratum there are no medicines so certain, speedy, and effectual as medicines as certain, speedy and effectual as MADWAY's READY RELIEF, BARRAY STATES and

RADWAY'S READY RELIES,
REGULATING FILLS, and
RENOVATING RESOLVENT.
In perfecting these infallible medicines, Dr. RADWAY & Co.
bave expended over FIVE RENORMO TROUSAND DOLLARS; and
every chen ist and physician who have used them, proclaim them
to be the purest, existed, and most effectual medicides in use.

CHANCE OF WEATHER.

' The sudden changes of the weather induce Coughs, Colds,
Influenza; Pains in the joints, side, back, breast; Rheomatic
and Neutralgic affections. Those thus smitted, if they will use
RADWAY'S KRADY RELIES and swallow a dose of KADWAY'S
REGULATING FILLS, are guaranteed immediate relief from their
difficulties, and a speedy core.

difficulties, and a speedy core.

PREVAILING COMPLAINTS.

Scarlet Fever, Putrid Sore Throat, Dipthera, Small Pox, Congestion of the Lungs, inflammation of the Sowels, Billious compisints, are prevailing to an assuming extent as present. Raway's REGILATING PILLS and READY RELIEF, used according to the directious, will speedily cure every patient afflicted with these maindies.

Canadata Directors.

For Bronchitis Consumption, bores, Ulcers, Skin Eruptions, Chronic Dyspepsis, Radway's Renovating Resouvent is a positive existive.

Chronic Dyspapes, RADWAY & PAIN,

A single application of Radway's Ready Relief to the part or parts of tae body where the pain exists will afford immediate ease and comfort to the pasteot. Every family should keep a bottle of this infallible remedy near them. Radway's Remedies are purely vegosible, and RADWAY'S REQUEATING PILLS are a positive substitute for calonel, mercury, and their kind ed mineral polacus. They are superior to all other purgatives in use. Price to contain per box. Soid by Dragnes everywhere.

RADWAY & ON'S Principal Office,
No. 23 John St., New York.

TEROAT AND LUNG AFFECTIONS

JE STATFORD'S ULIVE TAR

STATFORD'S ULIVE TAR

JEON AND SELFMER FOWDERS.

We would earnestly call attention to all suffering with Throat

and Long affections to the accompanying testimonials of the

Rev. Mr. Cronk, General Agent of the American Bible Union.

The above stiticles are doing good service in the cure of Coughs,

Colds, and all Branchial affections, as the accompanying testimo
rial fully demonstrates.

Colds, and all Brenchial affections, as the accompanying testimonial fully demonstrates.

OFFICE NO. 350 BROOMS FT. NEW YORK, Jan. 18, 1860.

DR. J. B. STAWFORD—DEAT Sir.: Itself been for some time
troubled with an affection of the Throat and Right Long, which
becoming comewhat serious, I was induced, through the recommendation of a friend, to try your ULIVE TAR AND IRON AND
SULFRUM PEWDRINS. Under the influence of these remedies, I
us kappy to say, the difficulties have been entirely removed.

Respectfully yours.

D. W. C. CRONK.

OLIVE TAR. 50 cents per bottle; POWDRINS, \$1 s package.
Sold by OLIVE TAR CORPARY, NO. 315 Broadway, Now-York,
and by all drugglets.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cents), for sale at

THE CHAPTER AGEST ENGRAFISM RYER POSIZIONE FOR SI.

Let all well-rishers of the
GOSTAL CAUSE,
and Farents who desire to promote
THE RELIGIOUS WILLFARE
of Buy the Orest Picture

LETAYE YOU . COURS! 1-THE ME JAYNE S

OF CHRIST AND HIS APOSTERS.

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THE WAY TO RAISE ONE.

We propose to sell our beautiful Emgraving of Christ land his Apostles to Suncay-Schools at a discount, so as to enable their or resell them at the regular rotall price; and we have airsady cound that, in a school of a few scholars, sufficient copies have seen, sold, from the profits of which has been raised a large theory of books.

been, sold, from the prome of t

American and European Engraving Warehouse, No. 57 Park-row, New-York.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS, and TOUPEES

ue unrivaled. They are light, easy, durable, and fit to a charm Sc shrinking, nor turning up behind. BATOURLON'S HAIR DVs he bost in the world; the only barmless and reliable Dye knows apply at the Factory, removed to No. 16 Bond-st.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Is the best and cheapest article for Drossing,
Beautifying, Cleansing, Carting,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
Badies, try it. For sale by Druggists and Perfumen

DR. MARSH continues to apply his RADICAL CURE Tures with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Also, Trussas of every kind for permanent retention of Rupture, Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk klastic Stockings, Knee-Cape, Anklets, and all surjical appliances scientifically applied. by Marsh a Co., No. 2 Vesey-st., (opposite St. Pani's Church) N.Y.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT, -METALLIC COATING OF Siliota, for Roofs, Outside Work, Rallroad Bridges, Depots, Brick and Wood, Villas, Churches, &c. Contracts for Painting received at Depot, No. 72 Maiden-lane. Hicks & Berrs, Agents.

New-Dork Daily Exibune

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1860.

Republican National Convention...CHICAGO, May 16. Republican State Convention..... SYRACUSE, April 18 TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications
No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be anthenticated by the
name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.
Business letters for The Tribrish should in all cases be addressed to Honger Guernery & Co.

C. C. WOOLWORTH & Co., LRAYENWORTH, Kausas, bave the Daily and WERKLY TRIBUNSTON Sails.

Advertisements in the Weekly Tribune.

Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Real Estate Owners, and others, who have anything to sell, will do well to advertise in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Advertisors will please to send in their favors as early in the * sek as possible, in order to insure their finding a place. It is proper to add that, with a regular circulation of 216,000 copies, Tun WEERLY

TRIBUNE is the best and cheapest advertising medium in the world.

A limited number of advertisements are inserted for \$1 per

Important details of European news, brenght to this City by the Etna on Saturday, will be found on another page of this paper.

Johnson, alias Hicks, the suspected murderer of Capt. Burr and his comrades, in the Lower Bay, has been arrested, brought to this city, and fully identified. He denies everything. We give full particulars elsewhere. We also print what some suppose to be a parallel case, which occurred at sea, last week, off Barnegat.

At last the City Inspector has been goaded into advertising for proposals to clean the city for five years, the bids to be opened April 5. We think it is about time, since with only 341 men at work upon the streets he has been spending \$10,000 a week. And now, Mr. Delavan, don't fail to secure the contract to a competent man, who will not smother us in mud or blind us with dust. A good street-sweeper has a splendid chance in New-York of winning fame and fortupe from a grateful people.

Our advices from Vera Cruz are to the 15th inst. The Military Conference had amounted to nothing, and the bombardment had been recommenced on the morning of the 15th inst. with redoubled energy. Much damage had been done in the city where the shot took effect, and several persons had been killed.

By the arrival of the Baltic, we have advices from California to March 5. The amount of gold by this steamer is only \$895,000. The excitement in regard to the Washoe Silver Mines had not abated. A destructive are occurred at Sacramento the day before the sailing of the steamer. In the letter of our correspondent will be found an interesting detail of political, financial, and local

VIEWS OF JUDGE BATES.

The Republicans of Missouri, having named Ep-WARD BATES of St. Louis as a candidate for President before the Chicago Convention, proceeded to ask him for a statement of his opinions on the chief political topics of the day. They did so, not because they had any doubt on the subject, or needed to be assured of the essential accordance of his views with their own, but because his absence from public life for more than a quarter of a century has left thousands in honest ignorance as to his convictions. "Why don't he come out?" "Why does he "not give us his views over his own signature?" have been repeatedly asked, as though a man must fall to inditing proclamations merely because some one proposes him as a candidate for office. When one of the St. Louis journals stated, last November, what were Judge Bates's sentiments on every leading question, many caviled that this statement was not authoritative-that it might not be authentic! In short, it has been assumed throughout that there was some mystery about his position, as though one who has deliberately declined, first an election for six years to the U. S. Senate, then a seat in the Cabinet, preferring his round of professional labors and home enjoyments to the cares of the public stations thus pressed upon him, must necessarily be so elated by the suggestion of his name for the Presidency as thereupon to rush uninvited into print, and tell the world all he thinks or believes with regard to public

Yet, while Mr. Bates has very properly awaited a fit and responsible call before addressing the public, it is none the less true that no intelligent person who really desired to know his views ha been at all perplexed with regard to them. Their formal presentation in The St. Louis Evening News was of itself sufficient. But hundreds have con versed with him on public questions within the last year, not one of whom was left in doubt on the subject. Whoever still affected dubitation was of those who "would not be persuaded though one " rose from the dead." And now that, being fitly addressed, he has answered every question of the Republicans of Missouri explicitly, categorically, avowing himself opposed to Slavery in itself, and

Federal Constitution carries that blight into the Territories or any where else-insisting that the Dred Scott decision properly affirms no more than the incapacity of a negro to sue in the Courts of Missourl, and treating all that the Judges said beyond that point in making it as of no force or authorityapproving the project of acquiring or setting apart a tropical district for the colonization of our Free Blacks-declaring that the rights of Native and of Naturalized Citizens are equal in all respectsaffirming the necessity and beneficence of a Pacific Railroad-pronouncing in favor of the passage of the Homestead bill-and favoring the immediate admission of Kansas as a Free State-we shall doubtless have sharp eyes and subtle wits at work upon his letter, trying to discover some point in which it may be stigmatized as obscure, or insufficient, or unsatisfactory. Yet we feel confident that none will so pronounce it but those who have wished so to find it. Mr. Bates voted in 1856 for President Fillmore.

as did the great body of the Republ:cans of Missouri, Germans and all; as did the Republicans of Delaware and Maryland, with nearly Four Hundred Thousand Electors residing in the Free States. That Four Hundred Thousand hold the issue of the pext Presidential Election in their hands, and nineteen in every twenty of them would heartily support Mr. Bates if nominated at Chicago. If so nominated, he could certainly be elected, even without a vote from the Slave States. And yet, the sentiments avowed in his letter to our Missouri brethren are as distinctively and unequivocally Republican as those of any of our prominent statesmen. Col. Fremont's antecedents and avowals did not so clearly and fully identify him with us in '56 as those of Mr. Bates do him in 1860.

All this does not prove that Mr. Bates ought to be nominated at Chicago; for, if we have power to elect whomsoever we will, there are other statesmen who have done more for the Republican cause and are more beloved by the great majority of its supporters than he. We propose to defer absolutely on this point to the judgment of our National Convention, believing that its members will survey the whole ground, weigh duly every consideration, and do whatever shall appear to be best. But we do not the less insist that the advocates of Mr. Bates's nomination are entitled to a candid, unprejudiced hearing, and that whoever asserts that the Republicans will not support him if nominated, but sullerly permit some avowed Slavery Propagandist like Hunter or Breckinridge to be elected instead, does grossly and unjustifiably impeach the fidelity of the Republican masses to their principles and their convictions.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A fairly chosen Select Committee, wherein every section of the Union is represented, has decided that the Federal Government shall aid the construction of one Railroad to the Pacific, instead of undertaking two. We are sure this was a wise and beneficent decision, and we trust the strenuous efforts now being made to reverse it will not prevail. If they do, we shall apprehend that few of us now past the prime of life will be enabled to pass by rail from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

For it must not be forgotten that the cost of con structing even one trans Continental Railroad must be very great, and that a considerable part of it must probably be contributed by the Nation. If one Railroad may be safely and promptly constructed on a subvention of Fifty Millions or less from the Treasury, it by no means follows that two can be carried through for double that cost, or anything like it. For the Company which should con struct one Railroad to the Pacific would be morally certain of at least Ten Millions income the firs year after its completion from through business alone, with at least half as much more from way travel and traffic. We believe such a Railroad from the Missouri or Mississippi to San Francisco over a tolerably central rout would earn more than Twenty Millions the first year; but existing data prove that Fifteen Millions may be earned beyond contingency, Ten of it by through business alone. But let us suppose tw Railroads constructed and in operation, who can say how much one of them would earn? Who will guarantee that the one having the most circuitous or disagreeable route, or the worst track or equipment, would not, in order to attract business, re duce fares to a point absolutely ruinous to both Suppose the Government were able and willing to contribute One Hundred Millions toward the construction of two Roads, who believes that the odd Two Hundred Millions would be put up by private espitalists ? On what data should prudent menand large capitalists are notoriously cautious-invest such immense amounts in enterprises so manifestly precarious?

If one road be run through the heart of our country, we all know that parts of it will earn considerably before the whole shall be completed. If such road were built this day three hundred miles eastward from San Francisco and seven hundred miles westward from the Missouri, the travel and traffic to and from the new mineral developments in Carson Valley and the Rocky Mountains, would make them both remunerating. Then swift stages would be put on connecting these two pieces in a short week's constant ride through Utah, and bringing St. Louis and San Francisco within ten days' travel of each other. Mails, troops, munitions, gold-washing machinery, and thousands of tuns of provisions and other supplies for the miners on either rim of the Great Central Basin, would keep both sections of the unfinished road hard at work throughout the year. But like fragments of a road stretching southerly from San Francisco to Los Angeles and San Diego, and westerly from Memphis to the Cimarone or Rio Grande would not pay one per cent. on their cost.

And then, it will be impossible to start two roads on the lines proposed without provoking intense hostility in the North-West. It is demonstrable that a Railroad from St. Paul to Puget's Sound would be shorter, encounter fewer obstacles, and traverse a better wooded and more arable country, than one through Northern Texas and the valley of the Gila. The North-West might possibly be overpowered now, but the next House is to be chosen under the census of 1860, which will nearly double her voting strength. It would not be found possible to make the needed appropriations from year to year in defiance of that strength.

In fact, there is just one way to put through Pacific Railroad; and that is by agreeing that it shall be built, and that commerce and capital shall be aided, within a specified limit, in constructing is on just that route which they shall deem most in viting. Let the Government bind itself to contrib ute the smallest bonus for which responsible partie will agree to construct within ten years a Railroad from the Missouri or Mississippi to the Pacific, they stipulating to carry a daily mail each way within ten days from river to ocean, and to transespecially to its further diffusion-denying that the port troops and munitions at the lowest rates for the proportion of convictions to homicides, and for

which they serve private customers, and the road will be built, because it will pay. If two or three roads are aided to start at once, their engineers will be very gray before one of them gets through.

-We do not like the current notion of paying for this Road or these roads mainly or largely in Public Lands. A pretty large business has been done in appropriating Lands for Railroads already, and we think public sentiment is properly averse to its extension. The Government will of course give any Railroad through its Lands a liberal right of way a mile in width, or even two miles, with the privilege of taking timber or stone from any public lands outside of this limit, would probably not be objected to. But the idea of conceding vast tracts to the builders of such road or roads will not be popular, and should not be. If the Mineral Lands of California and the Rocky Mountains can be fairly and equitably sold in small tracts to those who will work them, in aid of such road, we would sell them; for the present Grab system with regard to mines is un healthy and demoralizing; but any general sweep of Public Lands in aid of a Pacific Railroad would excite great and just opposition.

-Let us hope that Congress will not adjourn without doing something decisive-something not easily to be undone-in behalf of a Pacific Road.

OUR CITY AT ALBANY.

Our city is very liberally represented at Albany about these days by gentlemen not elected by the People nor holding seats in either branch of the Legislature, yet patriofically intent on enlightening the country members as to the wants and wishes of this emporium, and especially as to what is required by the Republican party or would conduce to its upbuilding and prosperity. One of these gentlemen at a recent meeting in this City, put forth the die tum that the Republicans here demand a fair share of our Municipal offices, and that it was the dutof the Legislature to satisfy this requirement.

Now we beg leave to assure the Lagislature that at least Twenty Thousand of the Twenty-five Thousand Republican voters of this metropolis want nothing of the sort, and would be displeased rather than gratified by any legislation looking to the end thus propounded. They fully understand that the Republican cause would be stronger tuan it is in our City if no Republican had ever had any post in or place under our Municipal administration. The general character and drift of that administration has for years been so corrupt, rapacious, infamous, that it would be a great advantage to any party to be able to disclaim it altogether. And we do not believe that any act by which patronage was taken from our Democratic refers and given to Republicans could, in that respect, work any advantage to the Republican esque.

Our Common Council is probably as utterly shamelessly corrupt as any such body ever was on earth. It is a stench in the nostrils of the whole City, and its ill odor would redound to the benefit of the Republican cause but for the fact that about half of the Republican minority in either Board is about as rotten as the majority of their Democratic associates. Taking power from these bodies would of itself be popular here; but taking it from the Democratic majority to give it to Republicans, who might-and might not-use it more faithfully, would be incurring a great risk of transferring to Republican shoulders blame that is now at worst divided. We protest against any such experiment.

- There is a bill now before the Legislature pro posing Radical changes in our Metropolitan Police organization. Some of these strike us as judicious and commendable; but one of them is utterly wrong We allude to that which reduces the number of Commissioners to three. Of course, this must inevitably give one party-probably the Republicancomplete ascendency; whereas the Commission s now divided so that a majority cannot be obtained for any partizan project—the Board consisting of three Democrats, three Republicans, and Mr. Isaac H. Bailey, who knows no party-at least, none in his official capacity. If the number of Commissioners shall be reduced, we insist that it be to two or four, and that half the new Commissioners be Democrats. It has cost too much to get politics out of the Police, or the Police out of politics, to have all thrown away, now that the goal is so nearly attained.

So of the Health bill. Most of the provisions of that bill are excellent—some of them imperatively required. In good hands, the organization proposed by that bill would save thousands of lives and tens of thousands of dollars to our City. But, if any such bill is to pass, let the specified number of Commissioners be an even one, and let the ablest and best men be chosen equally from the two great parties. Otherwise, all manner of political Lazza roni will come before the Commissioners clamoring for places on account of their sufferings in and sacrifices for the Republican cause; the unfitness or dishonesty of many of them will prevent the achievement of the great reforms contemplated; and the ac will be regarded as passed for the benefit of politica suckers, and thus fall into merited odium and con-

If the Legislature will abolish our present Board of Alms-House Governors, and give us one composed of four or six capable, upright, eminent citzens, it will earn the thanks of our City. But unless the new Board shall, like the present, be composed of Republicans and Democrats in equal numbers, we shall most earnestly deprecate and resist its creation.

Republicans in the Legislature! if you can in sny way reduce our City Taxes, make our local government more frugal, honest, efficient, you will thereby strengthen the Republican cause here; but those who want but this cannot afford to keep agents in your lobby; and those who can, have pretty surely private axes to grind. Look sharp for them!

THE DRATH PRIVALTY.

The Assembly, after discussion, has ordered the bill abolishing the Death Penalty to a third reading, by the decisive vote of 57 Yeas to 27 Nays. It requires 65 votes to pass a bill on its third reading, and there are thought to be 76 in favor of this, of whom it may be reasonably hoped that 70 will be present when this bill is read again. It is very brief and simple, substituting for death imprisonment for life, with the effect of civil death. Offenses now capital are not to be bailable. Should this bill become a law, we may look for-

ward with confidence to some restraint on the sanguinary passions of our depraved and dangerous classes, because of the comparative certainty of punishment. Death by hanging is now the penalty senounced by law for the murderer; yet it is notorious that hardly one murderer in every dozen suffers it. In this City, we believe a hundred persons have been feloniously killed within the last two years, yet not ten of their slayers bave been hung, and not half of them have suffered any legal penalty at all. Let Capital Punishment be abolished, and we shall confidently look for a very large increase in the milerm enforcement of the law's threater NEW-JERSEY.

The late Legislature of New-Jersey has journed, to the great joy of her people. It did the least possible amount of good, and tried to do considerable harm. It was owned and run by the Camden and Amboy monopoly; and it is but fit that said monopoly should furnish the bulk of the money by which it was paid. It did one unintentiona good thing, however, in deciding not to respect monopolies of rights of way given by past Legislatures. The precedent will prove of vast worth in the future struggles of the People to break the fetters of the Camden and Amboy monster. Henceforth there can be no evasion, no compromise. The Democratic party is the mere cat's paw of the monopoly, and the two stand or fall together. The Republicans, with scarcely an exception, stand together for the free and common right to construct improved highways wherever they are wanted, and wherever capital shall see fit to construct them. In place of a single line of railroad to Philadelphia, we hall soon have two, if not three. The counties on ither side of the Camden and Amboy line will argely profit by this in increased facilities for transportation, and in the influx of an enterprising, thrifty population. Thus ultimate good will spring from present evil.

THE VETO.

Throughout our City there is but one sentiment among honest men respecting the Governor's Veto of the City Tax-bill-that it was a righteeus and timely act, calculated to save our City many times the amount of the \$193,000 immediately involved. We hear that the managers of the Records job are contriving a substitute that they expect to worm through the Legislature and by the Governor. We trust that the Legislature will give them no sort of countenance. If our City really owes these gentlemen anything, they know how to collect it, even though Dick Busteed is no longer Corporation Counsel. And any experiment on the Tax-Levy is calculated to keep worthy men out of the money they have fairly earned. Let the Tax-Levy pass unincumbered, and let them iry to fleese the City through the medium of its Municipal authorities. Their load is grievous to be borne, without boing aggravated by the Legislature.

A bill increasing the facilities of Divorce has passed our State Senate by about the same majority with the famous Railroad "Gridicon." We trust t will meet a kindred fate in the Assembly. We are sure its provisions are not in accordance with public sentimest or public good. We bespeak for it a careful ventilation in the House.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, March 25, 1860. THE VERA CRUZ AFFAIR.

The Herald's statement that our Government will demand to know of Spain whether Marin's steamers were fitted out in Cuba with her knowledge or connivance is simply ridiculous. We have no possible concern with any such inquiry. They were anchored in Mexican waters when first saluted by a shot from ships manned by American officers and seamen, and had committed no offense or violated any usage justifying such hostile treatment. The Administration will have enough to do to extenuate the conduct of its own agents. As our Government was fully apprized of all Marin's movements before he left Havana, and of Miramon's orders to him in regard to the purchase of steamers there or in the United States, it is hardly necessary to seek information on that subject.

RETURN OF THE HON, C. B. COCHRANE. The numerous friends of Clark B. Cochrane are greatly gratified at his return here, and in suffi-

ciently restored health to resume his Congressional THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION. According to reliable intelligence, \$20,000 have been subscribed in New-York to aid the Democrats

in earrying Connecticut. DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

It is definitely settled, and cannot be changed, that the Convention will meet at Charleston. Any transfer now would involve various delegations and individuals in large pecuniary damages from contracts already made.

THE OREGON WAR DEBT.

The Military Committee of the House have not agreed upon any report on the Oregon War Debt. The original claim set up was \$6,000,000. The Controller reduced it to \$2,700,000, on the arbitrary principles laid down by a former Democratic House, but without being allowed to take evidence by which claims might have been thoroughly investigated. The belief is this sum might and will be greatly diminished by the application of ordinary rules in such cases.

THE HON, JOHN BELL.

The Hon. John Bell is here, and will remain for a few days on private business. He has been cordially welcomed by men of all parties, who regret his present with drawal from public life. THE HOUMAS GRANT BILL.

Mr. Toombs's bill for the repeal of so much of the act of 1858 as confirmed the Houmas Grant in Louisiana will pass both Houses if properly pressed. There is much speculation why the Senate Committee, with a majority of Democrats, have not reported. Mr. Slidell's friends asked for time more than a month ago to obtain certain documents from Louisiana. THE NICARAGUAN TREATY.

The Nicaraguan treaty will not be ratified unless the Administration consents to a modification of the obnoxious clauses, so as to conform to the settled policy and practice of the Government. There s some disposition at the White House to yield in view of this obstacle. Mesers, Slidell and Benjamin were mainly exercised about the rejection of the Nicaraguan treaty, because their Mexican arrangement contained a similar provision concernng military protection; and hence the approval of one involved impliedly the sanction of the other.

Democratic National Convention. Washington, March 25, 1860. The following call has been furnished here for pub

The following call has been furnished here for publication to-morrow:

"Washington, March 24, 1860,

"The members of the Democratic National Committee are requested to meet in Washington on Thursday, April 5, for consultation on important business. A fall and prompt attendance is desired.

"D. A. SMALLEY, Chairman,

"G. L. Vallandionan,

"G. L. Vallandionan,

"Julius Husse,

"Julius Husse,

Six or eight members of the Committee are already in the city.

in the city.

It is understood that no change will probably be made as to the place of holding the Convention; be

There is some talk among individual delegations.

There is some talk among individual delegations here of an informal call upon the several State of the tions, to confer at the same time with the Democratical Committee on the above-named subject.

Prisoners in Sing Sing Prison.

social Dispetch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Sing Sing, Saturday, March 24, 1800. There were 1,200 male and 142 female prisoners locked up in the prison at this place to night, being the highest number that has ever been within the prison

The Latest from Vera Cruz.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 24, 1869.
The schooner Virginia Antoinstie is below, from
Vera Cruz on evening of the 15th inst.

The military conference amounted to nothing, and the bombardment recommenced on the morning of the 15th with redoubled energy—the shot and shell taking effect in the city—killing several, and doing much

but without doing much damage. Two Spanish war steamers arrived at Vera Crus on

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 23, 1860.

The sloop-of-war Preble is below this port, with the balance of the prisoners of the prize steamers General Miramon and Marquez. All on board of her are well We have no further news from Mexico by her.

Terrible Fight on board the Ship Norway. THIRTY COOLIES KILLED AND NINETY WOUNDED

Boston, Saturday, March 24, 1860. The ship Norway of New-York, Capt. Major, when five days out on the passage from Macao to Havana with about one thousand coolies, was the scene of a ninety wounded. The fight lasted from 6 p. m. t daylight the next morning, when the coolies yielded Capt. Major had his wife and two daughters, and als a lady passenger and child on board. The lady passenger died of fright, and her child expired soon after

From Albany.

From Albany.

Albany, March 25, 1860.

The expecial dispatch to The Express of Saturday, stating that the Assembly Toll bill was reported to the Senate, is an error. The Pro-Rata bill was reported. The Democratic Central Committee have found the best arrangement they could make at Charleston for eighty prisons is \$5 per day, to commence from the field of April, one week before the Convention, thus reseing the extertion to nearly \$10 a day each.

Diaster at Sea. COLLISION AND SINKING OF THE BARK BUCA

EELLE—FOUR PERSONS DROWNED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 24, 1860.

The ship Forest King, of Liverpool, collided on tha lith inst. with the bark River Belle, from Clenfaggs, bound for New-York, near Cape St. Antonio. The states such, and Capt. Hayes, his two children, and Wm. Studley, of Massachusetts, were drowned. The ret of those on board the River Belle were saved, and beyond it to this city.

The Railroad Toll Bill at Buffalo About 500 ciulena assembled last evening in 8a. James's Hall, to protest against the late action of the Legislature in regard to the Railroad Toll bill. Resolutions were adopted warmly approving the course of the members of the Assembly from this District on the

Canal and Railroad questions, and de the Senator from Chautauqua. Sailing of the Nova Scotian.

PORTLAND, Mo., Saturday, March 24, 1860.

The steamship Nova Scotian sailed from this pert thair-past three o'clock, this afternoon, for Liver-

The United States at samer Pocahoutas is expected to sail to morrow morning, with scaled orders, no done to the Guif. Remonstrance Against the Insolv-

Cant Bill.

Urica, March 25, 1860.

A meeting of business men was held here on Saturday evening, to remonstrate against the Insolvent bill passed by the Senate, and now before the Assembly. Committees were appointed to solicit cooperation in other parts of the State, and to present the remonstrance at Albany. A great deal of feeling is manifested on the subject.

Arrival of the Canada at Boston.

Boston, March 25, 1860.
The Royal Mail steamship Canada, from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived here at 7.30 a.m. to-day. Her mails for the South go forward by to-night's overland train, due in New-York at 6 a.m. Monday.

Robbery at Logansport. Logansport, Ind., Saturday, March 24, 1860. Some burglars entered the drug store of W. A. B. Wenghurst, in this place, last night, and robbed the safe of \$1,000. There is no cine to the thieves. Sentence of an Adulterer.

Boston, Saturday, March 24, 1860. Edwin W. Reed, a music teacher, of West Spring-field, convicted of adultery, was sentenced to-day to the House of Correction for 2; years.

Fires.

Fires.
Sr. Louis, Saturday, March 24, 1860.
The flouring mills of Wells & Co., situ and at Clarksville, Mo., with a large stock of wheat and hour, ware burned on Thursday. Loes \$30,000, which is uninsured.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Saturday, March 24, 1860.
A fire at six o'clock this morning entirely destroyed The Times building, containing the office and stock of The Daily Times, The Indiana Free Mason, the clothing store of J. G. Thiem and Bro. and otter occupants. Loes over \$15,000. Thiem and Bro. are insured \$6,000.

sured \$6,000.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, March 23, 1860.

The steambout Persia, loading for Cincinnati, caught fire this evening, and was towed into the stream, where she burned to the water's edge. Her carge, which included 300 bales of cotton, was totally destroyed, upon which there was an insurance of \$5,000.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS IN CONNECTICUT. - We re publish our list of Connecticut meetings, with large additions. Men of Connecticut, be " wide awake"!

MONDAY EVENING, MARCE 26.
West Hartford.—The Hon. Benj. Stanton, of Ohio; G. J. Prescott, of Missouri.

Manchester.—E. H. Rollins, of New-Hampshire; O. R. Post. Stonington - The Hon Thomas Corwin. Eloomfield. - E. S. Cleveland, W. H. Banks.

Ansonia .- C. C. Woodman, esq. Newtown -- The Hen. Henry Wilson. Wapping, South Windsor -G. G. Fogg, esq., of Coucses. Hullmunitic.—The Hon. O. S. Ferry.
TURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 27. Hartford - The Hon. Thomas Cerwin.

Hartford - The Hon. Thomas Cerwin.

Berlin. - G. J. Prescott, at Kensington; E. S. Cleveland.

Farmington. - C. C. Woodman.

Suffield. - G. G. Fogg, W. H. Banks.

Window - F. H. Rollins, at Poquomock.

Seymour.—C. C. Woodman. New-Milford.—The Hon. Henry Wilson.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MA
Novgatuck.—C. C. Woodman.
Bristol.—E. S. Cleveland, W. H. Bunks.
Glastenbury.—E. H. Rellins.
Simsbury.—G. G. Fogg.
Woodbury.—The Hon. Henry Wilson.
THE LEARN A. EVENING, MAN Winsted.—The Hon. Henry Wilson.
Collinsville.—The Hon. F. P. Blair of Missouri.

Southington. -C. C. Woodman. Windoor Locks. -E. S. Cleveland, W. H. Ranks

Acon.—C. C. Woodman.
Turificille.—J. R. Hawisy.
Wolcotrille.—The Hon. Henry Wilson.
Glastenbury.—E. S. Cleveland, W. H. Banka. SATURDAY EVENING, MARON M. Hartford.—The Hon. P. P. Binit. New Britain ... I. B. Hawley.
New Britain ... I. B. Hawley.
Waterbury... The Hoa. Heary Wilson.
Bloomfield... C. J. Prescott.
Planeille... E. S. Gioreland, Was. H. Banks.